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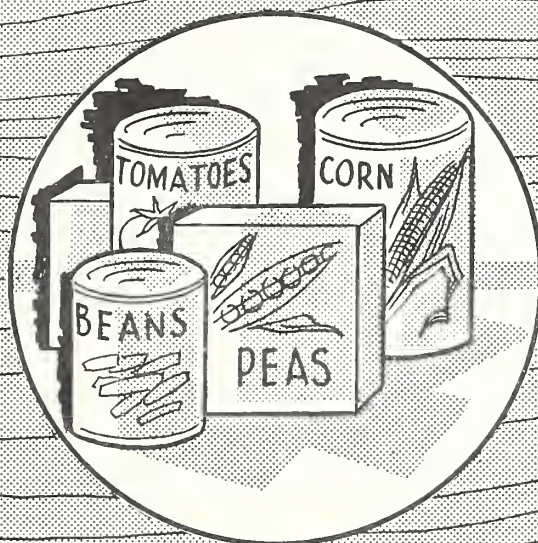
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1962

ACREAGE-MARKETING GUIDES



Vegetables for
Commercial Processing

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Marketing Service
AMG-26

Washington, D. C.
February 1962

F O R E W O R D

The acreage-marketing guides program is designed to help the vegetable industry appraise the markets for their commodities and develop a realistic planting and production schedule. The guides provide the latest information available concerning the market potential for each major commercial vegetable crop and the acreage needed to produce a supply in balance with market requirements.

The guides are prepared by specialists who follow the markets for the different commodities closely throughout the year. They analyse the variations of the market, check production and market opportunities, interpret the past seasons and their meaning for the coming one. All factors affecting the supply and demand for vegetables are given full consideration.

On the basis of this continuous study of the market, specific acreage recommendations are prepared for each vegetable. These recommendations are the best possible estimates of the acreage needed to provide adequate supplies - enough to satisfy consumers' needs but not so much that prices get depressed.

The guide for each commodity is presented in terms of a percentage change from the acreage in the preceding year, so as to permit application of this percentage change to each operation. The recommendations are reviewed before publication by representatives of various agencies in the Department with particular interest in the vegetable industry.

The fundamental concept behind the guides program is that, given the best information available, individual operators will make intelligent decisions for their and the industry's best interest. When growers have kept acreage within the levels recommended by the Department, few marketing difficulties have been encountered.

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1962 Acreage-Marketing Guides

Vegetables for Commercial Processing

Most vegetables for processing are grown on acreage contracted well in advance of planting time. Contracting has been a feature of the vegetable processing industry for many years and has proved to be beneficial to both farmers and processors. When the farmer has a contract, he is reasonably assured of an outlet for his crop and price risks are reduced. At the same time the processor is assured of adequate raw material, at a predetermined price, to meet his pack schedules. For effective and equitable operation of the contracting procedure, both grower and processor must be fully acquainted with the economic forces affecting the industry.

The processor makes the basic decision regarding the acreage required. He must translate prospective markets for his finished product into acreage and production levels. As the processor estimates the market potential, he must consider carefully all factors influencing the production and marketing of his commodities. The grower also should be well informed of market developments for the various commodities so that he can bargain with processors on a realistic basis. The acreage-marketing guides program is designed to provide the basic information for each vegetable and the adjustments needed to balance supplies with market requirements.

I. HIGHLIGHTS OF 1961

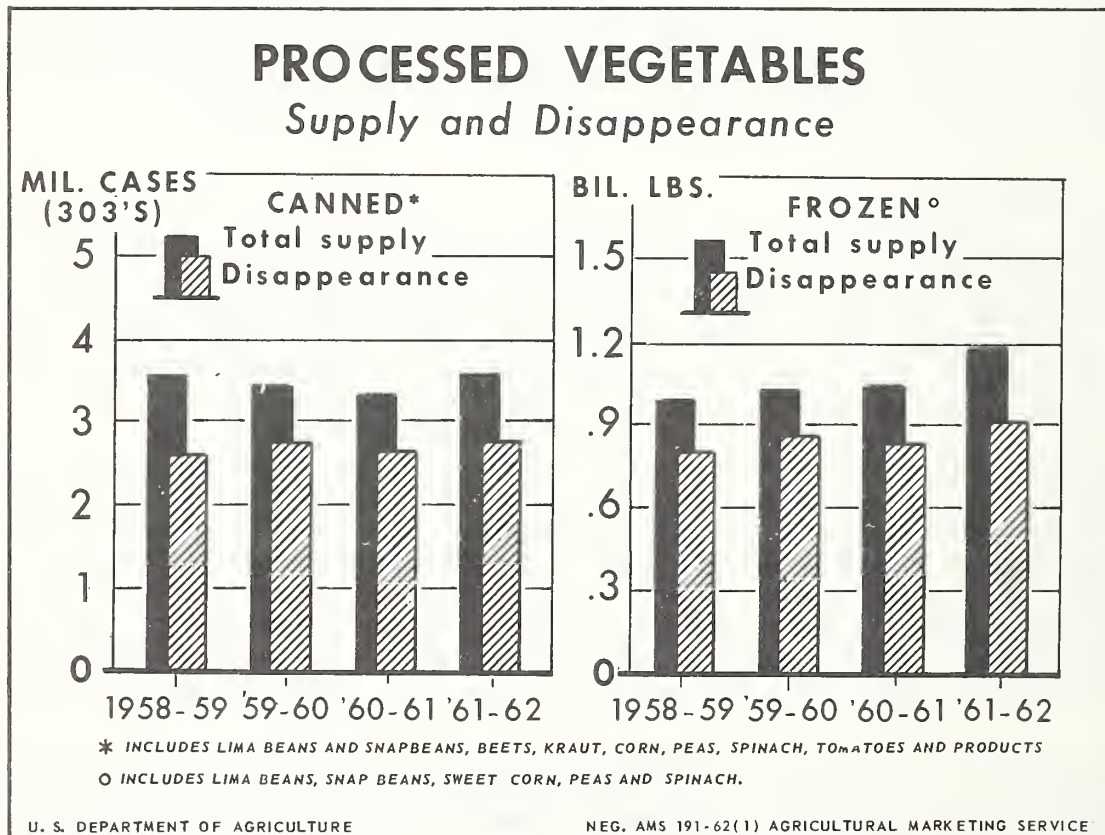
Acreage-marketing guides are prepared each year for 9 major vegetables used for canning and freezing. The commodities included are lima beans, snap beans, beets, cabbage for kraut, sweet corn, cucumbers for pickles, green peas, spinach and tomatoes. In 1960-61 the market for most of these vegetables was favorable. This led to a general expansion in acreage in 1961. In the aggregate plantings were a tenth above the previous year.

Growing conditions in 1961 were highly variable. The spring months were wet and cold which caused delays in many areas. Hot weather served to reduce yields of peas and tomatoes. But in line with the trend of recent years, yields of most commodities were high. The expanded acreage and good yields combined to produce bumper crops. Record productions were achieved for lima beans, snap beans, sweet corn and cucumbers for pickles. Spinach was the only vegetable that did not show an increase over 1960. In the aggregate, production was 11 percent above 1960 and second only to the record production in 1956.

Total supplies of canned and frozen vegetables were about in line with market requirements at the start of the 1960-61 season. Canned peas and beets were in their best position for a number of years. Canned sweet corn was light from the start and several tomato products eventually proved to be short of needs. The supply of canned snap beans was record large but consumers found prices attractive and disappearance was heavy. Frozen vegetables continued to gain in popularity and supplies moved out at a rapid pace. By the end of the 1960-61 marketing season, carryover supplies were at moderate to low levels.

Aggregate supplies of canned vegetables for the 1961-62 season are slightly above a year earlier. Peas, beets and several tomato products are in close balance with market outlets. But supplies of sweet corn, lima beans, spinach and snap beans appear larger than required. All frozen vegetables except peas are in heavy supply.

Several factors point to a high rate of movement during the 1961-62 season. Inventory replenishment was substantial during the first half of the season; available data indicate record or near-record movement for a number of commodities. Severe damage to winter season fresh vegetable crops will provide additional market outlets for processed items. Also, prices continue to be very competitive. These factors, in combination with the steadily growing demand for processed vegetables, indicate total disappearance may be record high. But even under such circumstances, the total carryover into the 1962 packing season will be larger than needed.



II. SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS FOR 1962

The aggregate acreage guide for eight vegetables for commercial processing in 1962 is a planted acreage 6 percent less than in 1961. (The guide for cabbage for kraut is included in the recommendation for early fall cabbage, fresh market and processing. Ten percent less acreage is recommended for the combined cabbage crop.) If production in 1962 is in line with the guide recommendations, supplies of processed vegetables for the 1962-63 season would be moderately less than those available for the current season.

Commodity	: Percentage Change in 1962 Planted : Acreage Compared With 1961 (Percent)
Beans, Lima (For Canning)	Minus 10
(For Freezing)	Minus 15
Beans, Snap (For Canning)	Minus 10
(For Freezing)	Minus 15
Beets	No Change
Cabbage for Kraut	<u>1</u> /
Corn, Sweet (For Canning)	Minus 10
(For Freezing)	Minus 20
Cucumbers for Pickles	Minus 10
Peas, Green (For Canning)	Plus 5
(For Freezing)	Minus 10
Spinach	Minus 5
Tomatoes	Plus 5

1/ See individual commodity statement.

III. DEMAND FOR VEGETABLES IN THE LAST HALF OF 1962

The total demand for processed vegetables is expected to be strong during the 1962-63 marketing season. The general expansion in business activity that began in the first quarter of 1961 is likely to continue through 1962, boosting consumers' incomes to successively higher record levels. Consumer demand for food will continue strong. A continued increase in per capita consumption of canned and frozen vegetables, in conjunction with population growth, should result in an expansion in market outlets. Prices for individual commodities will, however, depend largely on the supply available in relation to market requirements.

The prospective strength of economic activity derives from an outlook for increased investment spending by the private business sector of the Nation, larger purchases of goods and services by the Government sector, and an expanding consumer market for goods and services in general. These sources of demand should generate in the summer and fall of 1962 level of employment and flow of income substantially above the levels of mid-1961.

With business profits rising as the recovery from the 1960-61 recession rolls along, business investment will rise. Industry indicated plans to step up spending for new plant and equipment in the first quarter of 1962 by 6 percent from the estimated outlays for 1961. Business capital outlays reached a cyclical low in the second quarter of 1961 and have steadily recovered since. Investment in private residential building in 1962 is also likely to be up about 6 percent, with private housing starts increasing by about 100 thousand units from the 1.3 million starts estimated for 1961.

Increasing demands from the Federal Government are expected to result in purchases of goods and services at mid-1962 around \$6 to \$7 billion above the annual rate of \$56.6 billion in the second quarter of 1961. Most of this increase would be for national security and international and space requirements. Intensified demands for new public facilities and services for a growing population will result in rising expenditures by State and local Governments.

These sources of demand and expanded consumer buying point toward a record flow of income to consumers in the summer and fall of 1962. After some reluctance to increase expenditures as incomes rose in mid-1961, consumer spending strengthened considerably at the end of the year. With increased consumer savings and consumer short-and intermediate-debt relative to income at the beginning of 1962 below levels of a year earlier, a high rate of consumer spending seems likely throughout 1962.

IV. PRODUCTION AND MARKETING MATERIALS AND FACILITIES

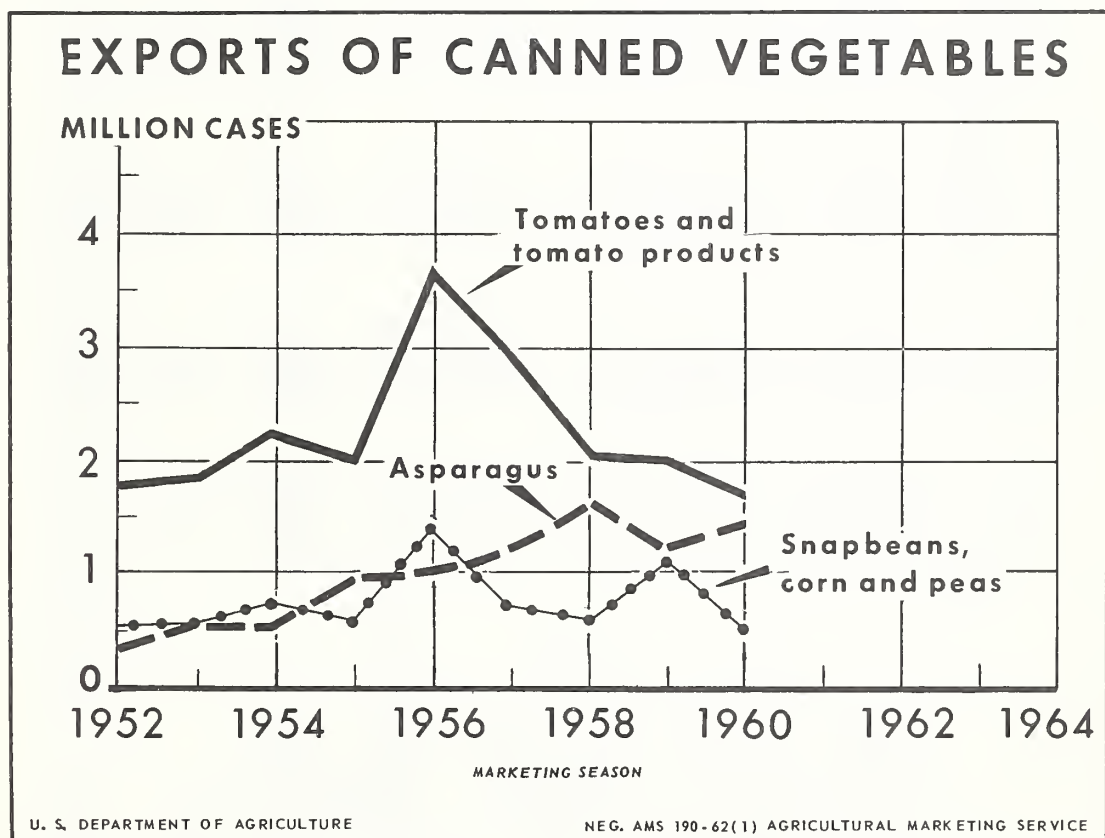
Production Materials: Motor vehicles used on farms, farm machinery, fuels, repair parts and tires should continue in plentiful supply through 1962. Fertilizers will be in ample supply. The more concentrated forms are growing in number and require less labor to handle. Use of pelleted fertilizers avoids drift and wastage of small particles. Spot orders arising from unanticipated needs may not be filled immediately because of local shortages of particular products, unless substitute forms are acceptable. Adequate supplies of insecticides, fungicides and weed killers will be available. Since requirements for control measures are unpredictable, stocks should be on hand to care at least for minimum or average needs.

Indications are that the supply of all usual types of containers and protective wrapping materials for harvesting, transporting and marketing the 1962 vegetable crop will be adequate. In the container industries, there is ample productive capacity to meet all expected requirements. Barring unforeseeable interruption to container production, the supply outlook is good.

Manpower: Farm manpower in 1962 will be influenced by these characteristics: (1) An adequate over-all supply; (2) mechanization developments will increase in more crops, both on an experimental and operational basis, which in turn will decrease worker needs and alter the migratory farm worker patterns; (3) nominal increases in wage rates of farm workers; (4) demands from a variety of sources to improve the working and living conditions of farm workers; and (5) an intensified effort of the State Employment Services to maximize the use of available domestic farm workers and lessen the need for supplementary foreign agricultural workers. Qualified year-round farm workers continue in short supply in most states and this may be intensified by recent amendments to the Mexican Farm Worker Act prohibiting the employment of Mexican contract farm workers in year-round occupations and in the operation of power driven farm machinery.

V. FOREIGN TRADE

Total exports of canned vegetables during the 1960-61 marketing season declined 16 percent from the previous season. Asparagus exports, mostly to Western Europe, showed a gain of 20 percent and tomato juice exports were up slightly. But foreign movement of most other items was down. A reduction in available supplies and higher prices were the principal factors in the decline.



Commercial Vegetables for Processing: 1962 Acreage Guides with Comparisons

Commodity	Planted Acreage										Percent Planted Acreage Guide		
	: 1962 : 1961 : 1960 : 1959 : 1958 : 1961 : 1960 : 1959 : 1958 : 1958										is of:		
	Guide	Prel.	1960	1959	1958	Prel.	1960	1959	1958	Prel.	Percent	Percent	Percent
- - - - - 1,000 acres - - - - -													
Beans, Lima													
For Canning	31.8	35.3	31.8	31.7	30.1					90	100	100	106
For Freezing	59.7	70.2	63.7	53.4	59.1					85	94	112	101
Total	91.5	105.5	95.5	85.1	89.2					87	96	108	103
Beans, Snap													
For Canning	129.6	144.0	134.3	133.4	124.9					90	97	97	104
For Freezing	42.0	49.4	44.9	38.8	37.0					85	94	108	114
Total	171.6	193.4	179.2	172.2	161.9					89	96	100	106
Beets													
Cabbage for Kraut 1/	17.4	17.4	15.4	14.5	16.9					100	113	120	103
Corn, Sweet													
For Canning	340.1	377.9	352.3	382.1	344.0					90	97	89	99
For Freezing	69.9	87.4	78.4	68.1	60.6					80	89	103	115
Total	410.0	465.3	430.7	450.2	404.6					88	95	91	101
Cucumbers for Pickles	102.9	114.3	102.0	109.6	125.9					90	101	94	82
Peas, Green													
For Canning	267.3	254.6	225.0	233.8	286.5					105	119	114	93
For Freezing	149.8	166.4	135.8	127.6	109.9					90	110	117	136
Total	417.1	421.0	360.8	361.4	396.4					99	116	115	105
Spinach	32.0	33.7	36.7	38.9	37.4					95	87	82	86
Tomatoes	323.4	308.0	282.3	300.3	357.5					105	115	108	90
Total	1,565.9	1,658.6	1,502.6	1,532.2	1,589.8					94	104	102	98

1/ Included in total early fall crop (fresh market and kraut combined).

Commercial Vegetables for Processing: 1962 Probable Production with Comparisons

Commodity	: Probable Production from Acreage									
	: Guide as Percent of:					: Probable Production from Acreage				
	: Guide as Percent of:					: Guide as Percent of:				
	1962 1/	1961	1960	1959	1958	1961	1960	1959	1958	1958
	Guide	Prel.	1,000 tons			Prel.			percent	
Beans, Lima										
For Canning	26.8	32.3	28.9	24.6	23.4	83	93	109	115	
For Freezing	68.1	84.4	74.3	58.0	65.4	81	92	117	104	
Total	94.9	116.7	103.2	82.6	88.8	81	92	115	107	
Beans, Snap										
For Canning	285.6	351.3	297.8	276.9	267.6	81	96	103	107	
For Freezing	101.7	118.8	108.7	89.0	97.4	86	94	114	104	
Total	387.3	470.1	406.5	365.9	365.0	82	95	106	106	
Beets	170.4	179.3	145.9	146.7	153.2	95	117	116	111	
Cabbage for Kraut 2/										
Corn, Sweet										
For Canning	1,169.6	1,368.2	1,109.8	1,340.4	1,094.9	85	105	87	107	
For Freezing	257.7	346.2	281.2	241.8	235.0	74	92	107	110	
Total	1,427.3	1,714.4	1,391.0	1,582.2	1,329.9	83	103	90	107	
Cucumbers for Pickles	352.8	418.6	347.6	339.0	356.2	84	101	104	99	
Peas, Green										
For Canning	332.1	310.5	282.8	302.7	348.3	107	117	110	95	
For Freezing	188.8	196.8	162.6	170.5	137.5	96	116	111	137	
Total	520.9	507.3	445.4	473.2	485.8	103	117	110	107	
Spinach	123.9	143.4	143.9	147.8	121.7	86	86	84	102	
Tomatoes	4,246.9	4,220.5	4,043.2	3,539.0	4,281.2	101	105	120	99	
Total	7,324.4	7,770.3	7,026.7	6,676.4	7,181.8	94	104	110	102	

1/ Computed: Acreage guides for 1962 times average yield.

2/ Included in total early fall crop (fresh market and kraut combined).

1962 Acreage-Marketing Guides
Vegetables for Commercial Processing

Lima Beans

Year	: Acreage : :Planted:For Harvest: 1,000 acres)	: Yield : :Per Acre : (tons)	: : :Production: Price : Value (1,000 tons)(\$ per (\$1,000 ton)
1962 Planted Acreage Guide and Probable Production			
Canning (acreage 10 percent less than in 1961)	31.8	<u>1/</u> .87	26.8
Freezing (acreage 15 percent less than in 1961)	<u>59.7</u>	<u>1/</u> 1.20	<u>68.1</u>
Total	91.5		94.9

Background Statistics

Canning

1961 Prel.	35.3	34.2	.94	32.3	123.20	3,981
1960	31.8	31.4	.92	28.9	125.60	3,627
1959	31.7	28.8	.85	24.6	114.30	2,814
1958	30.1	29.2	.80	23.4	126.80	2,973
1957	30.1	29.1	.85	24.9	129.90	3,230

Freezing

1961 Prel.	70.2	67.1	1.26	84.4	153.20	12,929
1960	63.7	60.5	1.23	74.3	150.30	11,170
1959	53.4	49.7	1.18	58.0	141.40	8,204
1958	59.1	52.5	1.24	65.4	145.90	9,537
1957	65.3	61.5	1.10	67.8	146.20	9,907

Total

1961 Prel.	105.5	101.3	1.15	116.7	145.00	16,910
1960	95.5	91.9	1.12	103.2	143.00	14,797
1959	85.1	78.5	1.05	82.6	133.30	11,018
1958	89.2	81.7	1.09	88.8	140.90	12,510
1957	95.4	90.6	1.02	92.7	141.80	13,137

1/ 1957-61 average yield.

Comparisons and Comments: The 1961 crop of lima beans for processing was the largest on record. It was 13 percent larger than in 1960 and exceeded the 1955-59 average by 27 percent. With the exception of a slight reduction in the East, the increase was shared throughout the major production areas. Total acreage for processing was considerably above the average level of the last few years. Furthermore, average yields reached a new record high. The crop for canning was up 12 percent from 1960 while that for freezing was 14 percent larger. Prices to growers were slightly above 1960 and were the

highest received since 1956.

Canned Lima Beans

Canned lima beans were in moderate supply during the 1960-61 season but stocks exceeded the levels of the two preceding years by a significant margin. Market conditions were fairly stable and total disappearance amounted to 3.6 million cases, slightly exceeding the movement of the previous year. The carryover at the end of the 1960-61 marketing season totaled 1.1 million cases (basis 24/303's), a level below the average of recent years but higher than the short inventory of a year earlier.

Led by a sharp increase in the Midwest, the 1961 canned pack was 13 percent greater than in 1960 and was the largest since 1954. The heavy pack combined with the moderate carryover to result in a total supply of 5.3 million cases (basis 24/303's) for 1961-62. In view of the plentiful supply as well as slightly lower prices which have prevailed since the 1961 pack was completed, it is likely that disappearance during the current season will be relatively large. However, even a substantially larger movement would leave a sizable carryover into the 1962 pack year. Considering such a carryover, a moderately smaller 1962 pack would provide ample supplies for the 1962-63 marketing season.

1962 Guide (Canned Lima Beans): The 1962 guide is a planted acreage 10 percent less than in 1961. Such an acreage, with a normal abandonment of 3 percent and a 1957-61 average yield will result in a production 17 percent smaller than in 1961.

Frozen Lima Beans

Supplies of frozen lima beans available during the 1960-61 marketing season were 9 percent larger than the quantity available during the previous season. Prices were moderately above average during the season but the rate of disappearance was sizable, being exceeded in only two previous years. The appreciable distribution accomplished in 1960-61 left processors with a manageable carryover at the end of the season. While this inventory was 80 percent larger than in 1960, it was 13 percent less than the average carryover during the 1955-59 period.

The total United States frozen lima bean pack will not be announced until later in 1962. However, on the basis of published production and stock information as well as preliminary data on the pack in California, it is estimated that the 1961 frozen pack was 11 percent larger than in 1960 when a record large quantity was frozen. A pack of this size plus the moderate carryover reveal a heavy total supply for the 1961-62 marketing season. Under these conditions, it is likely that distribution during the current season will be high. But even with a record rate of movement, carryover into the 1962 pack year will be extremely large. A sharply reduced 1962 pack will be necessary to achieve a balanced market during the 1962-63 season.

1962 Guide - Frozen Lima Beans: The 1962 guide is a planted acreage 15 percent less than in 1961. Such an acreage, with an average abandonment of 5 percent and a 1957-61 average yield will result in a production 19 percent smaller than in 1961.

Supply and Disappearance of Processed Lima Beans

Commodity	Marketing Season				
	: 1957-58	: 1958-59	: 1959-60	: 1960-61	: 1961-62

Million cases basis 24/303's

Canned Lima Beans

Carryover	1.9	1.3	1.1	.9	1.1
Pack	3.1	3.0	3.3	3.8	4.2
Total Supply	5.0	4.3	4.4	4.7	5.3
Dissappearance	3.7	3.2	3.5	3.6	N.A.
Carryover	1.3	1.1	.9	1.1	N.A.

Million pounds

Frozen Lima Beans

Carryover	39.1	41.6	38.5	18.8	33.8
Pack	131.4	125.9	114.0	147.5	N.A.
Total Supply	170.5	167.5	152.5	166.3	N.A.
Disappearance	128.9	129.0	133.7	132.5	N.A.
Carryover	41.6	38.5	18.8	33.8	N.A.

N.A. - Not available.

Canned pack and canners' carryover data from National Cannery Association. Distributors' canned stocks, included in carryover and total supply, from Census Bureau, U. S. Department of Commerce. Frozen carryover from "Cold Storage Report," AMS, USDA. Frozen pack from National Association of Frozen Food Packers.

1962 Acreage-Marketing Guides
Vegetables for Commercial Processing

Snap Beans

Year	: Acreage : :Planted:For Harvest:	Yield : Per Acre	: :Production:	: Price	: Value
	(1,000 acres)	(tons)	(1,000 tons)	(\$ per ton)	(\$1,000)

1962 Planted Acreage Guide
and Probable Production

Canning (acreage 10 percent less than 1961)	129.6	1/ 2.32	285.6		
Freezing (acreage 15 percent less than 1961)	42.0	1/ 2.55	101.7		
Total	171.6		387.3		

Background Statistics

<u>Canning</u>						
1961 Prel.	144.0	139.2	2.52	351.3	101.40	35,624
1960	134.3	129.7	2.30	297.8	102.20	30,427
1959	133.4	125.4	2.21	276.9	102.00	28,242
1958	124.9	118.3	2.26	267.6	106.70	28,560
1957	124.9	120.2	2.30	276.5	114.60	31,691

<u>Freezing</u>						
1961 Prel.	49.4	46.4	2.56	118.8	117.50	13,953
1960	44.9	43.7	2.49	108.7	125.20	13,607
1959	38.8	36.9	2.40	89.0	120.80	10,740
1958	37.0	35.1	2.77	97.4	120.80	11,767
1957	34.9	33.2	2.55	84.8	124.60	10,569

<u>Total</u>						
1961 Prel.	193.4	185.6	2.53	470.1	105.00	49,577
1960	179.2	173.4	2.34	406.5	108.30	44,034
1959	172.2	162.3	2.23	365.9	106.50	38,982
1958	161.9	153.4	2.38	365.0	110.50	40,327
1957	159.8	153.4	2.36	361.3	117.00	42,260

1/ 1957-61 average yield.

Comparisons and Comments: The total acreage of snap beans for processing has been increased steadily since 1955. The expansion in the acreage for freezing has been more rapid than it has for the canned. But the latter has maintained its dominant position of relative importance. With further expansion in acreages for both freezing and canning, the total for 1961 was 8 percent more than in 1960 and represented an all time record high level. In line with the general pattern of change which has predominated over the years, the increase in 1961 was almost entirely accounted for by the larger producing states of New York, Michigan, Wisconsin, Oregon, and California. Partially offsetting

decreases in acreage occurred in several states in the East and South. As in 1960, there was some delay in getting crops started throughout the major producing areas due to below normal temperatures and, in most cases, wet field conditions. But for the most part, crops made good progress through the July-August period. Yields averaged at a high level in most states. The larger yield in total than in 1960 was largely the result of the further shift in acreage to the western states where yields are well above the U. S. average. Total production for processing amounted to 470,070 tons, 16 percent more than in 1960.

Canned Snap Beans

The carryover of canned snap beans remaining at the end of each of the past two seasons was relatively light in relation to market capacity. In 1960-61, a slight further expansion in disappearance over the high level attained in the previous season and generally stable markets induced a substantial increase in production in 1961. The pack of 40.2 million cases (basis 24/303's) was about one-fifth larger than in 1960. As a direct result, the total supply position exceeded that in 1960-61 by approximately 16 percent. Although utilization during the current season may continue to show a moderate increase, the carryover into 1962-63 is expected to be large. In order to avert burdensome total supplies in relation to the prospective market demand in 1962-63, at least a moderate reduction in acreage will be necessary in 1962.

1962 Guide: The 1962 guide is a planted acreage 10 percent less than in 1961. Such an acreage, with a normal abandonment of 5 percent and a 1957-61 average yield, will result in a production 19 percent less than in 1961.

Frozen Snap Beans

Excessively large packs of frozen snap beans in each of the past two years resulted in a particularly heavy supply for the 1961-62 season. At least part of the cause originated as an after effect of the high rate of consumption at moderate prices during the 1959-60 season. Production was greatly expanded in 1960 but support for the resulting level of supply did not materialize during the 1960-61 season. Instead there was a return to the more typical growth pattern experienced in earlier seasons. Despite a comparatively large carryover, production was further expanded in 1961, exceeding the relatively high level in 1960 by 9 percent. Frozen stocks on January 1, 1962 were 138 million pounds compared with 108 million a year earlier. A record movement is expected during the last half of the season. Still, the carryover will be large. In view of the anticipated heavy carryover into the 1962 packing season, a much smaller pack than in 1961 will be needed in 1962.

1962 Guide: The 1962 guide is a planted acreage 15 percent less than 1961. Such an acreage, with a normal abandonment of 5 percent and a 1957-61 average yield, would result in a production 14 percent less than in 1961.

Supply and Disappearance of Processed Snap Beans

Commodity	Marketing Season				
	: 1957-58	: 1958-59	: 1959-60	: 1960-61	: 1961-62

Million cases basis 24/303's

Canned Snap Beans

Carryover	8.2	9.0	10.0	7.7	7.4
Pack	31.9	32.2	30.9	33.2	40.2
Total Supply	40.1	41.2	40.9	40.9	47.6
Disappearance	31.1	31.2	33.2	33.5	N.A.
Carryover	9.0	10.0	7.7	7.4	N.A.

Million Pounds

Frozen Snap Beans

Carryover	29.8	24.6	35.3	27.1	38.4
Pack	134.3	156.0	149.0	159.7	N.A.
Total Supply	164.1	180.6	184.3	186.8	N.A.
Disappearance	139.5	145.3	157.2	148.4	N.A.
Carryover	24.6	35.3	27.1	38.4	N.A.

N.A. - Not available.

Canned pack and canners' carryover data from National Canners Association. Distributors' canned stocks, included in carryover and total supply, from Census Bureau, U. S. Department of Commerce, Frozen carryover from "Cold Storage Report," AMS, USDA. Frozen pack from National Association of Frozen Food Packers.

1962 Acreage-Marketing Guides
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Beets

Year	: Acreage : :Planted:For Harvest:	Yield : Per Acre	: :Production:	: Price	: Value
	(1,000 acres)	(tons)	(1,000 tons)	(\$ per ton)	(\$1,000)
<u>1962 Planted Acreage Guide</u> <u>and Probable Production</u> (acreage equal to 1961)					
	17.4	1/ 10.2	170.4		
<u>Background Statistics</u>					
1961 Prel.	17.4	16.9	10.6	179.3	18.60 3,327
1960	15.4	14.8	9.9	145.9	19.20 2,806
1959	14.5	14.2	10.3	146.7	18.50 2,707
1958	16.9	16.2	9.5	153.2	17.70 2,715
1957	18.6	17.2	9.5	163.6	19.10 3,127
1/ 1958-61 average yield.					

Comparisons and Comments: The market for canned beets during the 1960-61 season was the most favorable in a number of years. Supplies were about in line with market requirements and shipments held at a high rate. Prices were well above the depressed levels that prevailed during the late 1950's. A relatively light supply situation in the last half of the season and prospects for a small carryover led to a general acreage increase in 1961. Total plantings were 13 percent above the low level in 1960 but 6 percent below the 1950-59 average. Crops got off to a slow start due to the cool wet spring. But conditions were unusually favorable during the latter portion of the season. Yields in all states were relatively high. The combination of larger acreage and much higher yields resulted in a total production 23 percent above 1960. The 1961 crop was the third largest of record, exceeded only in 1956 and 1945.

The 1960 pack of canned beets was large. However, its affect on the market was offset to a considerable degree by the small carryover. Total supplies available for the 1961-62 marketing season were approximately a tenth above supplies in 1960-61 but well below the surplus levels of earlier years. A need to replenish inventories strengthened the market during the first half of the 1961-62 season. Shipments out of canners' hands were above normal and the price structure was maintained. The last half of the season is likely to be characterized by a steady movement and stable market.

Total shipments for the 1961-62 season are expected to show an increase compared with last season, reflecting continued good consumer demand and the more adequate supply available. The carryover into the 1962 packing season will be larger than in 1961 but still moderate. To maintain market stability in the 1962-63 season, it would be desirable that the 1962 pack be somewhat

smaller than in 1961. However, assuming average growing conditions prevail, a sufficient adjustment would occur with a planted acreage equal to 1961.

1962 Guide: The 1962 guide is a planted acreage equal to 1961. Such an acreage, with normal abandonment of 4 percent and a 1958-61 average yield, will result in a production 5 percent less than in 1961. The resulting pack, plus anticipated carryover, would provide a total supply for 1962-63 about equal to that available for the 1961-62 season.

Supply and Disappearance of Processed Beets

Commodity	Marketing Season				
	: 1957-58	: 1958-59	: 1959-60	: 1960-61	: 1961-62
<u>Million cases basis 24/303's</u>					
<u>Canned Beets</u>					
Carryover	4.6	4.9	4.6	4.0	2.8
Pack	10.2	9.6	9.6	8.8	N.A.
Total Supply	14.8	14.5	14.2	12.8	N.A.
Disappearance	9.9	9.9	10.2	10.0	N.A.
Carryover	4.9	4.6	4.0	2.8	N.A.

N.A. - Not available.

Canned pack and canners' carryover data from National Canners Association. Distributors' canned stocks included in canned carryover and total supply from Census Bureau, U. S. Department of Commerce.

1962 Acreage-Marketing Guides
Vegetables for Commercial Processing

Cabbage - Early Fall
(Fresh Market and Processing)

(New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York,
(I. I.), New York (Other), New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan,
Idaho, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Utah and Oregon)

Year	: Acreage : :Planted:For Harvest:	: Yield : Per Acre	: : :Production:	: : Price	: : Value
	(acres)	(cwt.)	(1,000 cwt.)	(\$ per cwt.)	(\$1,000)

1962 Planted Acreage Guide
and Probable Production

(acreage 10 percent less than in 1961)	31,400	1/ 247	7,446
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Background Statistics

1961 Prel.	34,880	33,110	253	8,364	1.28	10,735
1960	33,730	32,660	261	2/ 8,517	1.34	11,338
1955-59 Average	35,650	34,122	241	2/ 8,280	1.56	12,114

1/ 1957-60 average yield.

2/ Includes the following quantities (in 1,000 cwt.) not marketed and excluded in computing value: 2,246 in 1950, 200 in 1951, 84 in 1954, 485 in 1956, 353 in 1958 and 47 in 1960.

Comparisons and Comments: The bulk of the raw stock which processors use for sauerkraut manufacture is acquired from the early fall crop. Growers who produce cabbage for early fall harvest must consider both fresh market and processing requirements in determining the size crop which will bring them maximum returns. In 1961, growers slightly increased their plantings for early fall harvest. However, average yields were moderately below 1960 and total production was down 2 percent. Growers in most processing areas received disappointing prices, however, as this reduction proved to be insufficient. In 1960, a low kraut inventory stimulated processor purchases and growers were able to move a large crop at above average prices. But at the onset of the 1961 harvest, canners had more than adequate supplies on hand. With plentiful open market supplies in prospect they were unwilling to match 1960 prices. However, the relatively low price levels prompted processors to put up a large pack in 1961. During the 1960-61 marketing season, kraut prices declined gradually from high to moderate levels. While disappearance exceeded the level of the preceding season, it was below the average rate of recent years. On the basis of published production information and records of cuttings for processing during the latter half of 1961, it is estimated that the 1961-62 pack was relatively large. Such a pack coupled with the moderate pre-pack inventory indicates a large supply available for the 1961-62 marketing season. Kraut prices fell to relatively low levels at the beginning of the 1961 pack year. Should prices continue near this level, disappear-

ance during the current marketing season should be substantially larger than in either of the last two years. Nevertheless, the carryover into the 1962 packing year is expected to be heavy. Under these circumstances, processor requirements would be curtailed in 1962 and growers should plan their acreage accordingly.

1962 Guide: The 1962 guide for early fall cabbage for fresh market and kraut is a planted acreage 10 percent less than in 1961. Such an acreage, with a normal abandonment of 4 percent and a 1957-60 average yield will result in a production 11 percent less than in 1961.

Supply and Disappearance of Sauerkraut

Commodity	Marketing Season				
	: 1957-58	: 1958-59	: 1959-60	: 1960-61	: 1961-62
<u>Million cases basis 24/303's</u>					
<u>Sauerkraut</u>					
Carryover	5.4	4.6	4.8	2.8	3.9
Cuttings	8.8	10.5	7.2	10.5	N.A.
Total Supply	14.2	15.1	12.0	13.3	N.A.
Disappearance	9.6	10.3	9.2	9.4	N.A.
Carryover	4.6	4.8	2.8	3.9	N.A.

N.A. - Not available.

Canners' carryover and cuttings data from National Kraut Packers Association. Distributors' canned stocks, included in carryover and total supply, from Census Bureau, U. S. Department of Commerce.

1962 Acreage-Marketing Guides
Vegetables for Commercial Processing

Sweet Corn

Year	Acreage Planted: For Harvest: (1,000 acres)	Yield : Per Acre (tons)	Production: (1,000 tons)	Price : (\$ per ton)	Value (\$1,000)
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1962 Planted Acreage Guide
and Probable Production

Canning (acreage 10 percent less than in 1961)	340.1	1/ 3.62	1,169.6		
Freezing (acreage 20 percent less than in 1961)	69.9	1/ 3.88	257.7		
Total	410.0		1,427.3		

Background Statistics

<u>Canning</u>						
1961 Prel.	377.9	363.9	3.76	1,368.2	18.80	25,754
1960	352.3	335.8	3.31	1,109.8	18.60	20,649
1959	382.1	355.0	3.78	1,340.4	18.50	24,824
1958	344.0	329.6	3.32	1,094.9	18.30	19,993
1957	397.7	377.9	3.38	1,278.3	19.50	24,891

<u>Freezing</u>						
1961 Prel.	87.4	83.3	4.16	346.2	21.80	7,538
1960	78.4	76.1	3.69	281.2	21.80	6,119
1959	68.1	63.6	3.80	241.8	22.40	5,425
1958	60.6	58.4	4.02	235.0	21.00	4,946
1957	66.4	64.0	3.85	246.2	22.20	5,467

<u>Total</u>						
1961 Prel.	465.3	447.2	3.83	1,714.4	19.40	33,292
1960	430.7	411.9	3.38	1,391.0	19.20	26,768
1959	450.2	418.6	3.78	1,582.2	19.10	30,249
1958	404.6	388.0	3.43	1,329.9	18.80	24,939
1957	464.1	441.9	3.45	1,524.5	19.90	30,358

1/ 1959-61 average yield.

Comparisons and Comments: With carryover stocks of canned corn low but frozen corn relatively high, acreage for processing was increased 8 percent in 1961. In combination with a record-large yield per acre, a record tonnage was harvested. Production amounted to 1.7 million tons compared with the preceding 5-year average of 1.5 million. Production for canning and freezing each increased 23 percent over 1960 levels. In 1961, all states except Idaho and Maryland stepped-up production. The bulk of the increase originated in Wisconsin and Minnesota where production for canning in each state was two-fifths more than in 1960. In Washington and Oregon, production was a sixth more than

a year earlier.

The average price received by growers for 1961 supplies for canning exceeded 1958-60 levels. Prices paid for corn for freezing were unchanged from a year earlier.

Canned Sweet Corn: According to the National Cannery Association, the 1961 pack was a record 46.2 million cases, basis 24/303's, which was 31 percent more than the 1960 pack and a fourth above the 1955-59 average. Canned carry-over, including distributor's stocks, on August 1, 1961, totaled 5.2 million cases, the smallest in recent years. At the start of the 1961-62 marketing season, total supply was 51.4 million cases, 9.5 million more than a year earlier. In the 1960-61 marketing year, disappearance of canned supplies amounted to 36.7 million cases, 9 percent less than the record-large amount of a year earlier, but slightly more than in 1958-59. From August 1 to December 1, 1961, disappearance of canned corn was record-large, amounting to 14.0 million cases, 40 percent more than in the like period of 1960 and 15 percent more than in 1959. The record disappearance in the current season is due partly to replenishment of inventories. Total disappearance for the 1961-62 season is expected to be considerably higher than last season. Carry-over, however, is expected to be well above average and much larger than that at the start of the current marketing year. A smaller acreage in 1962 would provide supplies sufficient for market needs.

1962 Guide-Canning: The 1962 guide for sweet corn for canning is a planted acreage 10 percent less than in 1961. Such an acreage, with an abandonment of 5 percent and 1959-61 average yield, will result in a production 15 percent less than in 1961.

Frozen Sweet Corn: The 1961 production of frozen cut corn amounted to a record 167.5 million pounds, according to the survey of the National Association of Frozen Food Packers. The pack of corn-on-cob is yet to be reported. This pack was 11.4 million pounds in 1960. Frozen stocks were record-large at the beginning of the 1961-62 season, 29.5 million pounds vs. 18.4 a year earlier. The record carryover and pack have resulted in heavy storage holdings. As of January 1, holdings of frozen sweet corn amounted to 134 million pounds vs. 99 million a year earlier. Current prices, reflecting the change in supply, are below 1960 levels. Disappearance of frozen sweet corn in the 1961-62 season most likely will be record-large. However, carryover into the 1962-63 season is expected to be substantial. A smaller acreage and production in 1962 would permit a more balanced supply in the 1962-63 marketing season.

1962 Guide-Freezing: The 1962 guide is a planted acreage 20 percent less than in 1961. Such an acreage, with an abandonment of 5 percent and a 1959-61 average yield, will result in a production 26 percent less than in 1961.

Supply and Disappearance of Processed Corn

Commodity	Marketing Season				
	: 1957-58	: 1958-59	: 1959-60	: 1960-61	: 1961-62
<u>Million cases basis 24/303's</u>					
<u>Canned Sweet Corn</u>					
Carryover	9.3	8.9	5.9	6.6	5.2
Pack	38.4	33.0	41.2	35.3	46.2
Total Supply	47.7	41.9	47.1	41.9	51.4
Disappearance	38.8	36.0	40.5	36.7	N.A.
Carryover	8.9	5.9	6.6	5.2	N.A.
<u>Million pounds</u>					
<u>Frozen Sweet Corn</u>					
Carryover	24.6	26.1	21.0	18.4	29.5
Pack	126.6	121.4	130.9	141.8	N.A.
Total Supply	151.2	147.5	151.9	160.2	N.A.
Disappearance	125.1	126.5	133.5	130.7	N.A.
Carryover	26.1	21.0	18.4	29.5	N.A.

N.A. - Not available.

Canned pack and canners carryover data from National Canners Association. Distributors' canned stocks included in canned carryover and total supply, from Census Bureau, U. S. Department of Commerce. Frozen pack from National Association of Frozen Food Packers. Frozen carryover from "Cold Storage Report," AMS, USDA.

1962 Acreage-Marketing Guides
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Cucumbers

Year	: Acreage :	Yield :	:	:
	:Planted:For Harvest:	Per Acre	:Production:	Price : Value
	(1,000 acres)	(bushels)	(1,000 bu.)	(\$ per (\$1,000 bu.)

1962 Planted Acreage Guide
and Probable Production

(acreage 10 percent less
than in 1961)

102.9

1/ 152

14,698

Background Statistics

1961 Prel.	114.3	106.3	164	17,443	1.35	23,405
1960	102.0	95.0	152	14,484	1.30	19,001
1959	109.6	101.5	139	14,127	1.22	17,238
1958	125.9	119.2	125	14,841	1.28	18,979
1957	137.9	129.3	119	15,409	1.30	19,981

1/ 1959-61 average yield.

Comparisons and Comments: The combination of moderate to light storage stocks and the continuation of movement into marketing channels at a relatively high rate provided the stimulus for a fairly substantial increase in acreage in 1961. This represented the reversal, at least temporarily, of the downward trend in acreage that began in the mid-50's. While sizeable increases occurred in such states as California, Colorado, Texas, and North Carolina, almost two-fifths of the change was in Michigan and Wisconsin. Average yields in several states were down from 1960 but this was more than offset by record high yields in the Midwest and California. Production was one-fifth more than in 1960 and more than a third above the 1950-59 average. This crop increase was reflected in 7 percent larger total storage stocks on October 1, 1961 as compared with a year earlier. After an allowance for some further increase in disappearance through the 1961-62 season, it appears that remaining stocks will be heavy in 1962. Less production will be required in 1962 to maintain total supplies at a relatively high but balanced position for the 1962-63 season.

1962 Guide: The 1962 guide is a planted acreage 10 percent less than in 1961. Such an acreage, with normal abandonment of 6 percent and a 1959-61 average yield, would result in a production 16 percent less than in 1961.

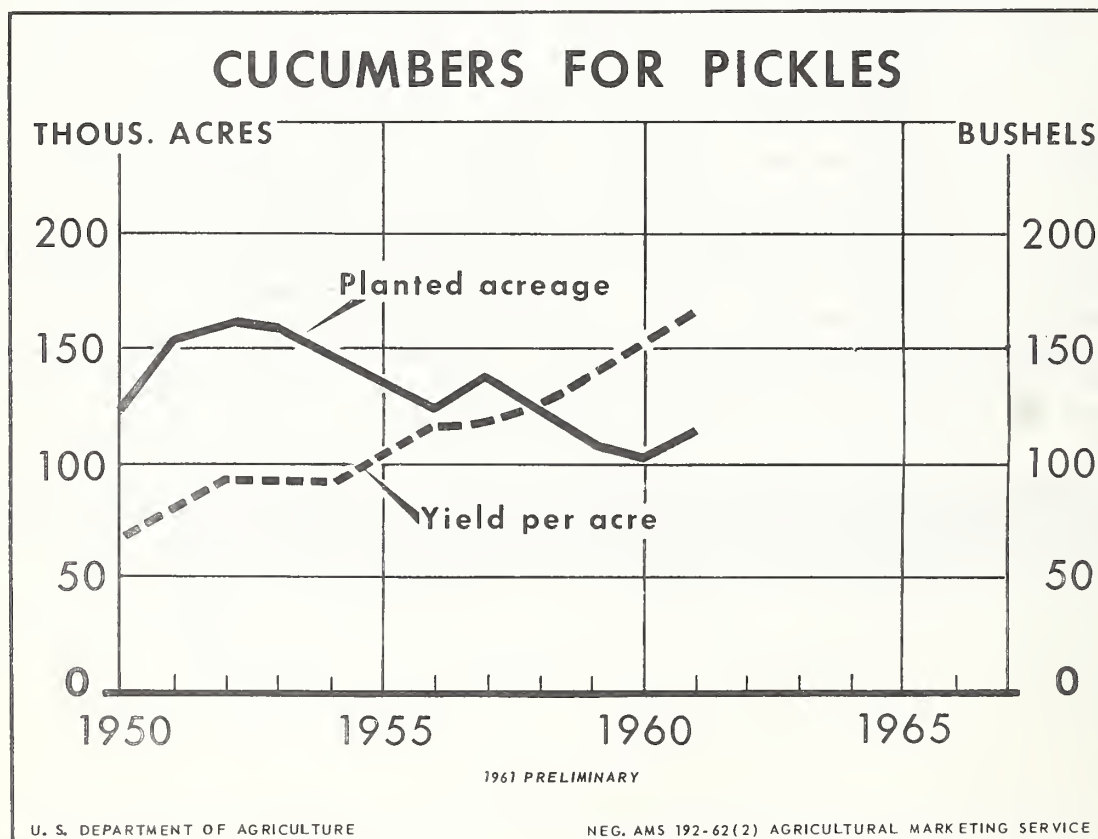
Supply and Disappearance of Cucumbers For Pickles

Item	Marketing Season				
	: 1957-58	: 1958-59	: 1959-60	: 1960-61	: 1961-62
- Million Bu. -					
October 1, Stocks <u>1/</u>	2.4	3.2	3.3	3.0	2.3
Production	15.4	14.8	14.1	14.5	17.4
Total Supply	17.8	18.0	17.4	17.5	19.7
Disappearance	14.6	14.7	14.4	15.2	N.A.

N.A. - Not Available.

1/ From previous crop

Stock and production data from SRS, U.S.D.A.



1962 Acreage-Marketing Guides
Vegetables for Commercial Processing

Peas

Year	: Acreage :	Yield :	:	:
	:Planted:For Harvest: Per Acre :Production: Price : Value			
	(1,000 acres)	(tons)	(1,000 tons)	(\$ per (\$1,000 ton)
<u>1962 Planted Acreage Guide</u> <u>and Probable Production</u> (canning acreage 5 percent more than 1961)				
	267.3	<u>1/</u> 1.308	332.1	
(freezing acreage 10 percent less than 1961)				
	<u>149.8</u>	<u>1/</u> 1.327	<u>188.8</u>	
Total	417.1		520.9	

Background Statistics

Canning

1961 Prel.	254.6	247.4	1.255	310.5	85.00	26,399
1960	225.0	214.0	1.322	282.8	87.20	24,659
1959	233.8	227.2	1.333	302.7	86.60	26,222
1958	286.5	274.4	1.270	348.3	88.30	30,754
1957	349.8	328.4	1.212	398.1	88.80	35,362

Freezing

1961 Prel.	166.4	151.6	1.298	196.8	87.20	17,155
1960	135.8	132.0	1.232	162.6	84.00	13,652
1959	127.6	119.5	1.426	170.5	90.10	15,369
1958	109.9	104.0	1.322	137.5	88.30	12,146
1957	134.7	126.1	1.266	159.6	91.20	14,556

Total

1961 Prel.	421.0	399.0	1.272	507.3	85.90	43,554
1960	360.8	346.0	1,288	445.4	86.00	38,311
1959	361.4	346.7	1.365	473.2	87.90	41,591
1958	396.4	378.4	1,284	485.8	88.30	42,900
1957	484.5	454.5	1,227	557.7	89.50	49,918

1/ 1958-60 average yield.

Comparisons and Comments: Cannery and freezers experienced favorable markets for their products during the 1960-61 season. Although prices ranged from moderate to high levels, supplies moved out at a rapid pace. In anticipation of relatively light carryovers at the end of the season, processors planned for a substantial increase in packs in 1961 as compared with 1960.

Weather during the 1961 planting season was not favorable. Low temperatures and frequent heavy rainfall delayed field work, particularly in the East and Midwest. Despite the delays, plantings of peas for canning were close to original intentions. Total plantings were 13 percent above the extremely low level in 1960 but 17 percent below the 1955-59 average. During the growing season conditions were generally favorable in the East. But cool, wet weather continued to plague crops in the Midwest. A late season spell of hot weather was detrimental to crops in the Northwest. The net effect of the variable weather was a national average yield 5 percent below 1960 and the lowest since 1957. Production for canning was 10 percent more than in 1960.

Several years of strong markets for frozen peas led to record large plantings in 1961. Total acreage was 23 percent above 1960 and 24 percent above the 1955-59 average. In spite of low yields in the Northwest, the 1961 crop was 21 percent above 1960 and 23 percent above the 1955-59 average.

Canned Peas

Supplies of canned peas are in close balance with market requirements. The pack in 1961 was 13 percent larger than in 1960. But the carryover into the 1961 packing season was two-fifths below the previous year. As a result, total supplies for the 1961-62 marketing season were slightly less than the previous season and the smallest since 1956-57.

Despite the reduced supply position, shipments of canned peas held at a high level during the first half of the 1961-62 marketing season. Through January 1, 1962, the movement out of canners' hands totaled 20.1 million cases basis 24/303's compared with 18.9 million cases during the same period a year earlier. The last half of the season is likely to be marked by relatively high prices and a tight supply situation. The rate of movement is expected to show a significant decline. But the carryover into the 1962 packing season should be the smallest since 1956.

To assure adequate supplies for the 1962-63 season, it will be necessary for the canned pea pack in 1962 to be larger than in 1961. In developing their production schedules for 1962, canners should allow for higher yields than were achieved in 1961. Most of the marketing difficulties experienced during the late 1950's occurred because yields were increasing steadily and each year were better than anticipated.

1962 Guide - Canning: The 1962 guide is a planted acreage 5 percent more than in 1961. Such an acreage with normal abandonment of 5 percent and a 1958-60 average yield will result in a production 7 percent above 1961.

Frozen Peas

Markets for frozen peas have been unusually strong in the past few years. A long term upward trend in per capita consumption, in conjunction with population growth, has steadily expanded market outlets for this product. The freezing industry kept pace with the growing market and supplies usually were ample and occasionally excessive. But in the summer of 1959 demand increased sharply. Movement during the 1959-60 season was record large. Continued rapid movement during the 1960-61 season, even though prices were high, resulted in a small carryover into the 1961 packing season. This reduced the impact of the large 1961 pack. Although total supplies for the 1961-62 season were record large, demand continued strong, and prices have been stable.

Disappearance during the current season is likely to set a new record. Even so, the carryover into the 1962 packing season is expected to be adequate to satisfy market requirements. In order to maintain a stable market in 1962-63, a 1962 pack moderately smaller than in 1961 would be sufficient. Allowance should be made for at least average yields.

1962 Guide - Freezing: The 1962 guide is a planted acreage 10 percent less than in 1961. Such an acreage, with normal abandonment of 5 percent and a 1958-60 average yield, will result in a production 4 percent less than in 1961.

Supply and Disappearance of Processed Green Peas

Commodity	Marketing Season				
	: 1957-58	: 1958-59	: 1959-60	: 1960-61	: 1961-62
	Million Cases Basis 24/303's				
<u>Canned Green Peas</u>					
Carryover	7.4	13.3	14.7	10.5	6.3
Pack	41.3	36.0	31.3	28.7	32.4
Total Supply	48.7	49.3	46.0	39.2	38.7
Disappearance	35.4	34.6	35.5	32.9	N.A.
Carryover	13.3	14.7	10.5	6.3	N.A.
<u>Frozen Green Peas</u>					
	Million Pounds				
Carryover	118.3	116.9	84.5	77.8	74.6
Pack	295.8	251.9	305.0	295.2	352.4
Total Supply	414.1	368.8	389.5	373.0	427.0
Disappearance	297.2	284.3	311.7	298.4	N.A.
Carryover	116.9	84.5	77.8	74.6	N.A.

N.A. - Not Available.

Canned pack and canners' carryover data from National Canners Association. Distributors' canned stocks, included in canned carryover and total supply, from Census Bureau, U. S. Department of Commerce. Frozen carryover from "Cold Storage Report," AMS, USDA. Frozen pack from National Association of Frozen Food Packers.

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Spinach

Year	: Acreage :	Yield :	:	:	:	:
	:Planted:For Harvest:	Per Acre	:Production:	Price	: Value	
	(1,000 acres)	(tons)	(1,000 tons)	(\$ per ton)	(\$1,000)	
<u>1962 Planted Acreage Guide</u> <u>and Probable Production</u> (acreage 5 percent less than 1961)						
	32.0	1/ 4.4	123.9			
<u>Background Statistics</u>						
1961 Prel.	33.7	30.0	4.8	143.4	35.60	5,110
1960	36.7	32.5	4.4	143.9	35.60	5,127
1959	38.9	32.3	4.6	147.8	37.40	5,531
1958	37.4	30.1	4.0	121.7	41.20	5,008
1957	41.5	32.9	4.3	139.9	37.90	5,300

1/ 1957-61 average yield.

Comparisons and Comments: Increasing yields have largely frustrated efforts of processors to bring supplies of canned and frozen spinach into line with market requirements. Since the mid-1950's acreage has declined 15 percent. But during the same period average yields have risen about 14 percent. With few exceptions, supplies of processed spinach have been burdensome during the past 6 years. Total planted acreage in 1961 was 8 percent less than in 1960 and 13 percent below the 1950-59 average. However, production in 1961 was equal to that in 1960, reflecting favorable growing conditions and high yields in all major producing states. The U. S. average yield was a record.

Supplies of canned and frozen spinach were heavy during the 1961-62 marketing season. Most other processed vegetables were in moderate supply and this tended to ease some of the pressure on the market for spinach. However, prices remained at low levels throughout the season.

Canned Spinach

About three-fourths of the total annual pack of canned spinach is produced during the spring season. The 1961 spring pack was 9 percent larger than in 1960. In addition, the carryover into the 1961 packing season was heavy. March 1, 1961 stocks of 3.3 million cases basis 24/303's were the largest of record. Total supplies available during the 1961-62 marketing season were burdensome and prices remained low.

The abundant supplies and low prices encouraged a high rate of movement. Through December, 1961, shipments by canners were close to the level of the previous season. Even so, the carryover on March 1, 1962 is likely to set a new record. To stabilize markets in 1962-63 processors should plan for a pack smaller than in 1961.

1962 Acreage-Marketing Guides
Vegetables for Commercial Processing

Tomatoes

Year	: Acreage :		Yield :	:	:	:
	:Planted:	For Harvest:	Per Acre :	Production:	Price :	Value
	(1,000 acres)		(tons)	(1,000 tons)	(\$ per ton)	(\$1,000)
<u>1962 Planted Acreage Guide and Probable Production</u> (acreage 5 percent more than in 1961)						
	323.4		1/ 13.4	4,246.9		
<u>Background Statistics</u>						
1961 Prel.	308.0	305.0	13.8	4,220.5	29.70	125,426
1960	282.3	279.4	14.5	4,043.2	26.10	105,609
1959	300.3	296.9	11.9	3,539.0	24.50	86,574
1958	357.5	343.6	12.5	4,281.2	25.40	108,838
1957	312.7	304.3	10.9	3,314.1	25.20	83,558
1/ 1959-61 average yield.						

Comparisons and Comments: Total 1961 plantings of tomatoes for processing were 9 percent larger than in 1960. Most major states contributed to the increase. But more than three-fourths of the change occurred in California where plantings were up by 20,000 acres. Total production was 4 percent larger than in 1960 and was the second largest crop on record, being exceeded only in 1956.

In the East, growing conditions were favorable and yields exceeded 1960 levels in all major states. In the Midwest the crop was late as the result of cool weather but yields were high. Cold, wet weather in Colorado reduced early crop prospects. But yields in all states except California were above the 1950-59 average.

In California, where 55 percent of the total U. S. crop was produced, wet weather early in the season washed out a considerable portion of the seeded acreage. Hot weather in the last half of June caused blossom drop and reduced the early set. Then cool weather in September delayed maturity and gave rise to a fear of significant crop loss. However, favorable conditions during the remainder of the season allowed heavy movement through October and harvest continued into November. While yields in the state were below average, they were sufficient to produce a larger crop than was grown in California in 1960.

Peeled Tomatoes

The 1961 canned tomato pack totaled 34 million cases (basis 24/303's), 10 percent more than in 1960. Sharp increases in the South and in the Mid-Atlantic states were responsible for the larger pack and offset moderate reductions in the other major producing areas. This large pack plus a moderate

carryover from the preceding season present a relatively heavy total supply for the current marketing year, the largest such since 1954-55. But modest price reductions in the East this fall have helped spur movement. Total disappearance during the early part of the marketing season has been large. With a fairly heavy disappearance for the total season, the carryover into the 1962 packing year will be moderate.

Tomato Products

A moderate carryover and a pack of 38.5 million cases (basis 24/303's) has resulted in a total supply of tomato juice for the 1961-62 marketing season that is moderately below the average supply of the last several years, but about in balance with market requirements. With a disappearance during the current marketing season at a level near recent years, the carryover into the 1962 packing year would be a little smaller than in 1961.

Disappearance of tomato products during the 1960-61 marketing season occurred at a high rate. Total movement of catsup and chili sauce was record high. However, carryover of these two products was moderate and the 1961 pack relatively large. Therefore the supply of these two items is fairly heavy for the current season. Record high disappearance of tomato paste was also registered in 1960-61. The carryover of tomato paste at the end of the 1960-61 season was extremely light and pre-season commitments disposed of a substantial portion of the large 1961 paste pack. The rising popularity of prepared food items has created an increasing demand for high-solids tomato products which are used as ingredients. The high prices being paid for tomato paste to date this season demonstrate the strength of the market for this product.

Total supplies of all canned tomatoes and products for the 1961-62 season are relatively large. Even with a substantially heavier total disappearance than occurred during the 1960-61 marketing season, carryover stocks into the 1962 pack year are expected to be larger than in 1961. However, a continued strong demand is likely and a total 1962 production close to that in 1961 appears desirable.

1962 Guide: The 1962 guide is a planted acreage 5 percent more than in 1961. Such an acreage with a normal abandonment of 2 percent and a 1959-61 average yield will result in a production 1 percent more than in 1961.

Supply and Disappearance of Processed Tomatoes
and Selected Tomato Products

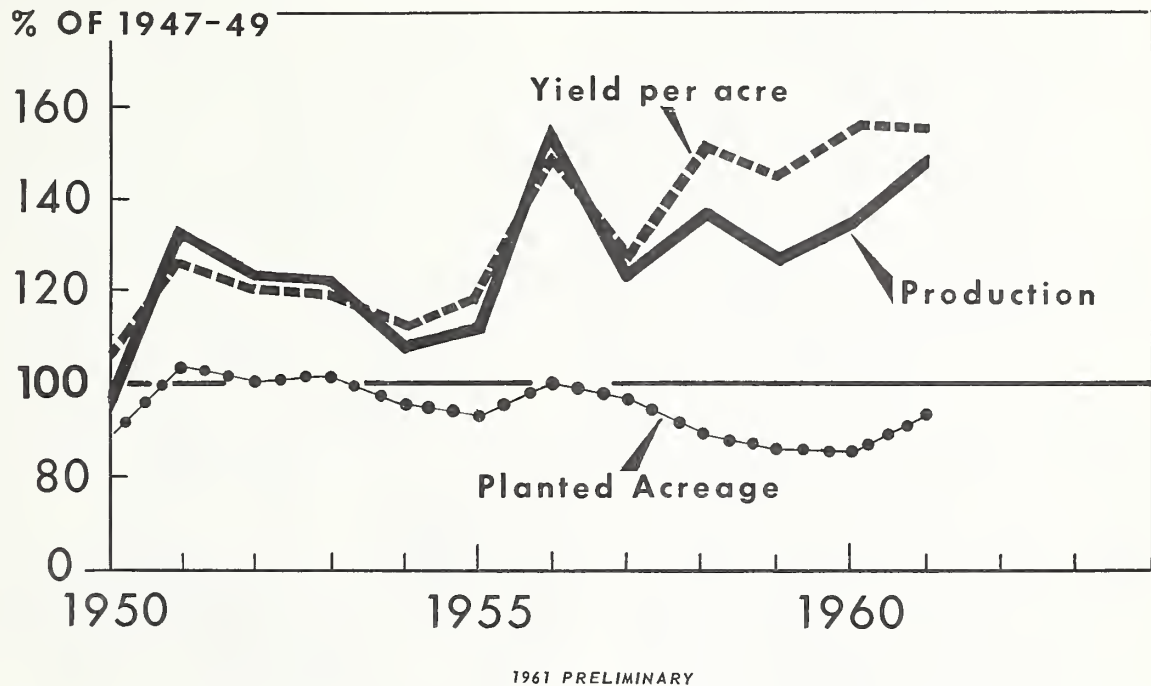
Commodity	Marketing Season				
	: 1957-58	: 1958-59	: 1959-60	: 1960-61	: 1961-62
Million Cases Basis 24/303's					
<u>Canned Tomatoes</u>					
Carryover	10.2	6.5	11.5	7.3	8.7
Pack	26.4	37.2	29.4	31.0	34.0
Total Supply	36.6	43.7	40.9	38.3	42.7
Disappearance	30.1	32.2	33.6	29.6	N.A.
Carryover	6.5	11.5	7.3	8.7	N.A.
<u>Tomato Juice</u>					
Carryover	15.4	14.3	16.5	13.4	12.8
Pack	39.8	45.1	37.9	40.3	38.5
Total Supply	55.2	59.4	54.4	53.7	51.3
Disappearance	40.9	42.9	41.0	40.9	N.A.
Carryover	14.3	16.5	13.4	12.8	N.A.
<u>Catsup and Chili Sauce</u>					
Carryover	9.5	8.5	10.3	7.1	9.0
Pack	22.2	25.7	23.5	30.0	29.9
Total Supply	31.7	34.2	33.8	37.1	38.6
Disappearance	23.2	23.9	26.7	28.1	N.A.
Carryover	8.5	10.3	7.1	9.0	N.A.

N.A. - Not Available.

Canned packs and canners carryover data from National Cannery Association. Distributors' canned stocks, included in carryover and total supply, from Census Bureau, U. S. Department of Commerce.

VEGETABLES FOR PROCESSING

Increasing Production Reflects Yield Trend



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. AMS 208-62 (2) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Aggregate plantings of vegetables for processing tended to decline slightly during the period 1950-61. At the same time production for processing displayed a pronounced upward trend. Total production in 1961 was nearly 50 percent larger than in 1950. The expansion reflected substantial increases in yields of practically all commodities. The adoption of improved production techniques and the introduction of new varieties have been major factors in the greater output per acre. The upward trend in yields is likely to continue.



The following table shows the results of the experiments conducted on the various specimens of the genus *Canis* during the year 1870. The specimens were obtained from the various parts of the world, and the results of the experiments were as follows:

Specimen	Year	Result
1	1870	...
2	1870	...
3	1870	...
4	1870	...
5	1870	...
6	1870	...
7	1870	...
8	1870	...
9	1870	...
10	1870	...

The results of the experiments conducted on the various specimens of the genus *Canis* during the year 1870 are as follows:

1. The specimens obtained from the various parts of the world, and the results of the experiments were as follows:

2. The specimens obtained from the various parts of the world, and the results of the experiments were as follows:

3. The specimens obtained from the various parts of the world, and the results of the experiments were as follows:

4. The specimens obtained from the various parts of the world, and the results of the experiments were as follows:

5. The specimens obtained from the various parts of the world, and the results of the experiments were as follows:

6. The specimens obtained from the various parts of the world, and the results of the experiments were as follows:

7. The specimens obtained from the various parts of the world, and the results of the experiments were as follows:

8. The specimens obtained from the various parts of the world, and the results of the experiments were as follows:

9. The specimens obtained from the various parts of the world, and the results of the experiments were as follows:

10. The specimens obtained from the various parts of the world, and the results of the experiments were as follows: